अलग होगा । तथापि, यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि हाल की मूल्य वृद्धि का विद्युत के उत्पादन पर प्रभाव लगभग 1 रुपया 40 पैसे प्रति कि०वा०आ० होगा ।

(ग) और (घ) ईंधन मूल्य समायोजन धारा के कारण होने वाले अतिरिक्त व्यय की वसूली, जिसे बिलों के माध्यम से वसूल किया जाता है, के संबंध में अधिकतर राज्य बिजली बोर्डों और केन्द्रीय विद्युत उत्पादन कम्पनियों के टरिफ में प्रावधान मौजूद है ।

Requirement of electricity in Delhi

2037. **PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:** Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that maximum requirement of electricity in Delhi in 1994 is being assessed at 1800 MW;

(b) if not what are the facts and what is the production capacity of Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking, together with the average percentage of this capacity utilised for production of electricity;

(c) whether the remaining requirement of electricity is met from other sources;

(d) what are the details of sources from which electricity is likely to be procured, together with the quantum of electricity to be procured from each source;

(e) whether it is possibe to meet the optimum demand of electricity for Delhi as per the present arrangement for procuring electricity; and

(f) if not, what is the reaction of Government to this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) The maximum requirement of power for Delhi for the year 1994 is 1850 MW.

(b) The installed capacity of DESU is approximately 600 MW and against this, its average generation is around 300—350 MW only. Besides, it gets 450 MW of Power from Badarpur Thermal Power Station and about 1000 MW from the allocated and unallocated share of power from the Central Sector Stations of Northern Region through Northern Grid.

The capacity utilisation of Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking in terms of PLF (per cent) for the year 1993-94 and the first quarter of 1994-95 (April-June, 1994) are as under:—

Organisation/TPS	Plant Load Factor (%) 1993-94		(April-June) 1994 95	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
I.P. Station	57.6	47.1	54.1	46.0
Rajghat	63.4	52.5	65.1	58.3
TOTAL (DESU)	59.5	48.9	57.7	50.1

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The sources from where the balance requirement is met out of allocated share of DESU in the Central power generating stations, other than Badarpur Theremal Power Station, are as under:—

		Capacity	Share
Singrauli	STPS	2000 MW	150 MW
Rihand	STPS	1000 MW	100 MW
Anta	GBS	413 MW	43 MW
Auraiya	GBS	652 MW	70 MW
Baira Suil	(H)	180 MW	20 MW
Salal St. I	(H)	345 MW	42 MW
*Salal St. II	(H)	345 MW	36 MW
Tanakpur	(H)	120 MW	12 MW
Narora	APS	440 MW	47 MW
Dadri	GBS	817 MW	90 MW
NCRTPS, Dadri	TPS	840 MW	756 MW
Unchahar	TPS	420 MW	24 MW
Chamera	(H)	540 MW	57 MW

*2 Units of 115 MW only have been commissioned so far.

(e) The deficit or any other additional demand is met out of the unallocated share from the Central Power generating stations and/or assistance from the neighbouring system on day-to-day basis.

(f) The power supply position in Delhi is by and large satisfactory and DESU does not anticipate any difficulty in meeting power requirements of Delhi.

Inclusion of cotton yarn in the list of essential commodities

2038. SHRI CHIMANBHAI HARIBHAI SHUKLA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(c) whether cotton yarn has been including in the list of essential commodities;

(b) if so, what are the advantages to a handloom weavers as a result thereof; and

(c) the facilities available to handloom weavers to have cotton yearn at stable and reasonable prices.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Is ensures availability of hank yarn to handloom weavers.

(c) In order to facilitate availability of hank yarn to handloom weavers at stable and reasonable prices the Government have taken the following steps:

(a) Rigorous enforcement of Hank Yarn Obligation. In addition to the steps taken by the Government of